

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD

Salem, Ohio, July 29, 1854.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS TO SLAVEHOLDERS.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Giddings addressed the citizens of Providence, Rhode Island. On the great question of the day. The speech contains many true and brave words, and noble sentiments, as indeed do all of Mr. Giddings' addresses. But on one point, he is exceedingly inconsistent and weak. He is so of necessity, because he occupies a false and wicked position. We know no other words with which to characterize it. But we will let Mr. Giddings speak for himself, on this point, viz. *Our Constitutional obligations to slaveholders.*

Mr. Giddings says:

"My friends, let me say to you that the doctrines that I am about to advocate are those laid down by Jefferson in the immortal Declaration of Independence. It is the foundation of the political creed of this great Democracy of the American people—that all men are created with equal claims to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that governments are constituted among men to secure these rights."

Here let no man say that we intend to violate the constitution in any particular. These doctrines enter into the Constitution of the United States as certainly as they did into the hearts of our fathers at the time of this declaration, or before the Revolution. The framers of our American Constitution put forth a preamble, and the object for which it was framed was to secure to themselves and their offspring the blessings of liberty. Such were its objects, and all the rest of the Constitution and that Constitution in all its provisions, have had for their end the carrying out of these original doctrines. Thus it was intended by the framers of the Constitution, and so it was intended by the framers of our Republic, and it is for you to maintain this Constitution in the very spirit in which it was adopted. You should discard every principle and every tenet which seeks to violate it."

Mr. G. desired to know if there were any Garrisonian Abolitionists present; if there were, he hoped they would not offend them. Although he had agreed with them in many things, he considered highly the good they had done. They had done much good to our western people by their lectures; they made the citizens to a great extent non-slaveholders, even in his own district, yet they came out and said, "We are not abolitionists." We give the words of the best thing which they have ever done."

To resume the train of remark, let it be understood that we intend to maintain the constitution, in the free principles and identical spirit in which it was adopted. We explain that instrument as explained in the Declaration of Independence, and in the preamble of the Constitution. We give the construction given it by the original framers of the government."

Here let us say, that I come in conflict with my construction with both the Whig and Democratic parties. I was once a Whig, and my friends beside me (Hon. James F. Simms and Mr. J. J. Tyler. May God forgive us, we will promise never to do so again.)

When we say that we adopt as our basis the constitution, unamended as it came from the hands of our fathers, we imply that the constitution contemplated no interference with the slave power under the constitution."

If I am not fully understood, I hope any present will be kind enough to ask any questions they please. The federal power of this nation has no right, under the constitution, to interfere with slavery in any State of this Union, or for any purpose whatever, and I say that in every instance in which the federal government has interfered, it has violated the constitution, violated its own duties, encroached on the rights of the States, and has thereby rendered itself unwelcome and unpopular. We give the construction given it by the original framers of the government."

Under the old Federal Government we had no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in any respect whatever. Each State had the matter under its own control. At the adoption of the constitution, the States surrendered their right of freedom or liberty, or its powers over the institution of slavery within its own borders. For instance, no act of Congress could now ever establish the institution in Rhode Island than it could establish it in Virginia, and vice versa. Let me be understood. When we have heard of this subject, we have violated the constitution. I mean with no exceptions save the return of fugitive slaves, which I shall touch upon more fully before I conclude."

After touching several other points Mr. Giddings recurs to the same topic again, and says:

"We now stand precisely where the framers of the constitution stood, on this subject. When the subject was first brought forward in Congress, under the constitution, a gentleman from S. Carolina held that we should be compelled to return fugitive slaves, and that we were bound to arrest and detain a slave from his master, nor defend a slave from his master, nor to rescue a slave from the possession of his master. And there our duty ends, and the duties of the Federal Government end there also."

In the emphatic language of Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, "He has a right to interfere to rescue a slave and his master, neither secret a slave from his master, nor defend a slave from his master, nor to rescue a slave from the possession of his master." And there our duty ends, and the duties of the Federal Government end there also."

The whole object of the clause in respect to fugitives is, to prevent Northern men from acting in favor of the slave, and to leave a man the same right to chase a slave into your territory as he has to chase his horse. Then the law provides that he shall be taken before a magistrate, and if the master gives satisfactory evidence that the slave is his, that officer shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he may take him back into slavery. The law of 1793 was approved by Gen. Washington, but the law of 1793 made no provision for any process should be issued under that law; there was no authority given to any officer of the United States, or of the State, to arrest slave and return him to his master; it was the master's business, and his alone; if he could get help, he had a right to it. He had no authority from the Federal Government giving him the power of this nation to aid and assist him against the poor forsaken fugitive. I wish you would bear in mind these remarks, and make inquiry and examine the subject thoroughly."

I now say, no clause in the constitution which gives the Federal Government any power to prosecute or degrade any of its officers, whether Marshals or Deputy Marshals, to the work of compelling them to aid or assist in the arrest of the fugitive; nor any power that would make you, my friends, leave your shops and your business to turn out and pursue and chase down the panting fugitive as he flees through your land. There is no such law, and if such a law existed, no common sentiment would cry out against it. I think whether the officers of our law do not start from their graves and chase their delinquent subjects there also."

A COLORED MAN IN OFFICE.—Hon. Edward Jordan, for many years editor of the *Morning Journal*, at Kingston, Jamaica, was recently chosen Mayor of that city. He had previously held a seat in the Legislative Council, and filled many other honorable offices. He was elected Mayor because he was thought to be the only man in the place whose administrative qualities and weight of character were adequate to an important office in public affairs. He accepted the office only after the most urgent solicitations.—*Id.*

THE NORTH.

There are fifteen free States, totaling with a population of nearly thirteen millions of freemen. The stain of slavery mars not an acre of its expanse; and the clanking of chains disturbs not the sweet repose of the valleys, nor do their beautiful hills turn pale beneath the footsteps of the bond man. There, in the golden morning the uprisen sun baptizes a race of freemen, and in the evening his lingering beams bestow a parting benediction. By the side of the North, like a war that was waged by the scourge whip of slavery, when it couched a political slave beneath the feet of its taskmasters of the South, and yielded implicit obedience to their imperial behests. But the times of obedience to Southern dictation have passed away, and a new era has arisen wherein the North declares that she, and of right ought to be free and independent."

This changeless resolve was manifested in Ohio at Columbus on the 13th inst., and in the hearts of the people of this State the work has been consummated. By the idea of October, like a wave that gathers in mid-ocean towering in height, and gathering in strength it will break with irresistible power and sweep away every obstacle in its path.—*Buckeye.*

The above rhetoric is from our New Lisbon neighbor, of the *Buckeye State*. His idleness is exuberant. And while we admire it for its beauty, we have a strong objection to it for its tendency. It puts fancy for facts, and will thus deceive the people."

Has our neighbor forgot that there is no spot in all these states he calls free, on which the flying fugitive can rest with security. None where he may not be throttled and chained, and sent back to slavery. No spot where this may not be done constitutionally, the government and the people being judges?"

If he has, we have not forgotten that one thousand of his "baptized freemen" (aye, baptized many of them were, by hands orthodox and divine,) guarded with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets, Anthony Burns back to slavery, through the streets of Boston. We remember that kidnapper Suttle was that day Lord Paramount of Massachusetts—spiritualists and powers submitted and did him the homage of obedience. And he or any other of his kin may do the same to-day in Ohio. In New Lisbon, if there is enough of freedom there to raise resistance to a taking off, so damnable, and we hope there is, the whole force of the nation will suppress it."

Our neighbor's paragraph would be capital as a shout of victory, but this false view of facts will hardly stir the blood for battle. That is what we want. We commend to him the Scripture exhortation: "Let not him that putteth on the harness, boast as he who putteth it off."

Cassius M. Clay, was refused permission to speak in the Illinois State House. Reason—Because he was an abolitionist. In his speech, Mr. Clay informed the pro-slavery men of Illinois that he had never been refused a court house in Kentucky.

A new Car Ventilator has been tested and approved on some of the railroads east. The Shakers of Lebanon Ohio has made a large importation of fine Berham Stock.

SALEM LADIES' SEWING CIRCLE.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE W. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Last year we were told in numerous instances, by friends from abroad that if they had known sooner that there was to be a Fair, they could have done more for it. Therefore the Salem Ladies' Sewing Circle (upon whom the management of the Fair devolved), have thought it expedient to give this early notice that the Fair will be held at the usual time, so that our friends may have ample time for useful preparation. Will not the Anti-Slavery women in whatever town or neighborhood this notice may come, form Sewing Societies for this object? No one can tell until they have made the trial how much can be done even by a few in the space of three or four months if they go to work in right good earnest, remembering in their hearts, those in bonds as bound with them.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—Of Cholera, at his residence a few miles from Philadelphia, Pa., after an illness of five and a half hours, on the 17th inst., Joseph Paxson, husband of Maria L. Shaw, formerly of this place.

DIED.—At Columbus, July 20th, of Measles, FRANCES FEETZER, daughter of David and Sally Ann Woods, aged near 11 months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

"Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the hot sun's breath, And stars to set—but all, Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

DIED.—At Eagle River, Lake Superior, on Tuesday, July 15th, of Cholera, JAMES B. son of Reese C. Emerson, one of the editors of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, aged 18 years.

Receipts of the Bugle for the week ending July 29.

BURNING OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.—We received a communication from John D. Copeland, deprecating the Framingham confederation, and entering his protest against it, as "puerile in character and evil in tendency. We have to it, and of course cannot give it to our readers, as we intended."

The Homestead, clothed in mourning weeds, is out, too, gathering up the "ashes" with pious veneration. With astonishing indifference, it declares: "I don't care what is done with Commissioner Loring's decision, and the Fugitive Slave Law, we quote the reason," "for it takes but little argument to prove to any candid, unbiased mind that neither of them are in accordance with the letter or spirit of the Constitution." Ah! If they had only been constitutional, it would be as wicked to burn them.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Suburban, sitting 11 miles North-West of Salem, offers at private sale, his Farm, containing 60 acres, situated at a short distance from the O. and P. R. R., commanding the best view between Salem and Alliance. The Farm is well watered, with numerous Springs and Running Streams, adapted to growing grain or grazing; an Orchard of about 200 Fruit Trees, most of which are bearing. The location is unequalled in the Country for Health and Beauty. Also a Nursery, containing from 15,000 to 20,000 GRAFTED APPLE TREES.

ELI THOMAS, Salem, Chesham Co. Ohio, July 29th, 1854.

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM of this institution will commence August 7th, 1854, and continue eleven weeks. The School will be under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM MCCLAIN, whose experience and success as a teacher, are well known and appreciated in this region. Mr. McClain will receive the aid of a number of competent assistants. Most desirable facilities will be afforded for the acquisition of the ordinary branches of education, as well as those generally taught in other high schools and academies. Pupils from a distance can be accommodated. Terms as heretofore. By order of the board, JOHN HARRIS, Clerk.

FIFTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS Institution located at 229, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will commence its next session on Saturday, September 30th, 1854 and continue 23 weeks, closing on Saturday, March 12th, 1855. This is the longest term of any Medical School in the United States.

DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D., Dean, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. ELLWOOD HARRY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology. EDWIN FUSSELL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. MARK G. KERR, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics. J. C. BARNES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. KIRSEY G. THOMAS, M. D., Professor of Surgery. WILLIAM ELDER, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence. ALMIRA L. FOWLER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Chemistry. HENRY F. BERNBAUM, Junior.

"This Chair, now vacant, will be filled before the opening of the next Session." July 15, 1854.

The Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure.

NOW in the fourth year of successful operation, continues to receive patients. All kinds of disease successfully treated. The buildings are commodious, the water pure and soft, and the diet is prepared with reference to the wants of invalids. Terms, \$5 per week, in ordinary cases, if the patient's clothes are found, \$7.50 if we find all. For further particulars address S. Fessie, M. D., Deerfield's Mills, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. June 21, 1854.

SALEM DENTAL DEPOT.

CHESMAN & WRIGHT, RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the profession to their Stock of Materials and Instruments for Dental purposes. Particular attention paid to orders from a distance when accompanied by the Cash. April 29, 1854.

DACTYLOTYPE MATERIALS.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY. ARTISTS are informed that we intend to keep a supply of Stock on hand, and endeavor to promote their interest and ours, by exchanging goods for the Cash. CHESMAN & WRIGHT, Salem, April 29, 1854.

GRAIN DRILLS.

FARMERS that want to purchase the best Grain Drill in use, should send their order for one of STACY'S PATENT GRAIN DRILLS, the best and cheapest Drill ever offered for sale, to E. C. SHANKLAND, No. 129, West Street, Pittsburgh. May 20, 1854, 3m.

Books, Stationery, &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his new stock of GOODS for 1854. At his establishment on Main Street, Salem, Ohio, may be found.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.

A Book in history, geography and numbers told, send only to Uncle Tom's Cabin. NARRATIVE OF SOLDIER'S FORTITUDE. A narrative of thrilling interest, with the moral interest of being fact. The life of ISAAC T. HOPPER, the world renowned Quaker, written by the celebrated Mrs. Child.

THE POTIPHAR PAPERS, or after current life in New York.

Narrative of the exploring expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Fern Leaves and Little Ferns. Poetical Works of all kinds. Historical Works of great variety. Bibles and Dictionaries of all sizes. GEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

The Standard Medical Books.

Journal Books adapted to children of all ages and ages. FANCY BOOKS FOR GIFTS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Of all kinds used in this region, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BLANK BOOKS AND MEMORANDUMS. MUSIC BOOKS, Wholesale and Retail.

A most complete and superior assortment of STATIONERY, consisting of Writing Papers of all sizes and qualities, Envelopes, Gold Pens, Black, 150-511 Blue and Red Ink, Friendship Cards, Printer's Cards, Port Folios, Drawing Paper, Perforated Paper, Sticks, Pencils, &c., &c. 75-485 A full assortment of Materials for ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. 150-511 75-485 Water Colors, Penknives, Port Monnaies, Pocket Books, Associations, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. 150-511 Special attention is called to our large stock of WALL PAPER AND BORDERS. The subscriber is prepared to furnish every thing in his line that the public may demand at short notice. J. McMillan. April 29, 1854.

GRIPPING.

July 14, 1854. communication, we find in the lecture room, published by those and Jane McNeely, of Georgetown, who are especially interested in the cause of the oppressed, yet in the most unbecomingly have been

not influential friends to interest in his behalf; the journey to find him would be difficult and dangerous; and the proof of his identity difficult to establish, and she has no hope of meeting him again on earth. While she had hoped, by almost superhuman exertion, amid difficulties that would have discouraged a heart unused to deepest disappointment, she secured herself a little home, where now, in poverty and sorrow, she is waiting until her change shall come, and she shall have a reunion with her long lost husband in that other land, where the servant is freed from his master, and where all tears are forever wiped from their eyes.

Thus she lives a monument of the curse and crime of American Slavery. Oh! when will this vile system be removed from among us, and good men and women

Rear another altar here, To truth, and love, and mercy dear? C. S. S. GRIPPING.

CASUS M. CLAY IN IOWA.

Berlin, July 15, 1854. Dear Maria.—Yesterday was an unusual day here. Mr. Clay from a box in front of his hotel—(and being driven thence by a shower) in the market house, dispensed for two hours or more burning words to the "Democrats of Iowa."

An old farmer, covered with the rust of time and of our daily blighted wheatfields in introducing to the citizens said, or might have said:—*"Fellow citizens: we are here to-day with anxious minds and fearful hearts. We have come to consider an extreme and alarming case of disease. Less than an hundred years ago the patient now before us first saw the light. A congenital defect, deformity or disease, was detected. The venerable ladies of ever blessed memory then present were in doubt and trouble about it. Some said 'angry' others, 'no,' 'as the child advances this ugly tumor will be thrown off by the vigor of a sound constitution and a healthy life' so they decided to treat it with the emollients of compromise and the palliatives of concession. But alas! this non-reform practice did but serve*

And here we are to-day, fearing speedy dissolution. Why fear it? Is not death of effect and worthless things a law of progress? Let the Union perish, let the Constitution die, and bury them deeper than plummet ever sounded, and from the dust and corruption of that grave, let a new and better order of things arise. Here with some words commendatory to the principal speaker, this interlocutor retired."

Mr. Clay was usual methodical, pungent and honest to his convictions. He rehearsed in the ears of the "Democracy" the acts of the general Government which he contended were the acts of each and every one of the constituents of the great democratic party and of none other, from the beginning hitherto. He recited the struggles in his own State for freedom of speech, of the press, for the promotion of popular education, and exhibited the slave power always resisting and generally overbearing and crushing down by force or fraud the rights of the masses. One right, that of *free speech* has been vindicated. Thanks to bowie knives and pistols, a man may speak some truth in Kentucky, if he has friends enough, and they well enough armed, and resolute enough to intimidate the slaveholders. (Applause.) The great part of his speech was historical. He recounted the Democratic with each of the long and series of aggressions of the Slave Power, from the raid against the Seminoles, which he truly said, was to reclaim fugitives, and nothing else, to the Nebraska outrage of to-day, and after a lucid account of each act, and the expense upon the National Treasury, he asked the "Democrats of Iowa, why did you do it?" "Because," said he, "your masters and mine, the four hundred thousand slaveholders, more despotic and more powerful than the Autocrat of Russia, bade you do it, and you dared not disobey them."

The questions now to be decided are, Is slavery national, to go wherever the U. S. flag goes, to be protected and defended there by your blood and treasure, as hold the four hundred thousand? Or,

Is freedom national: slavery the creature of local law? The latter view was advocated by Mr. Clay. Of course, the Constitution and the Union still hazards to be preserved by the instrumentality of the ballot-box, or if that won't do, the cartridge box, for they are alike. He exhorted with great feeling the *free and unfettered Democracy* of Iowa, to come up to the help of the weak against the mighty. If you refuse to help us now, and by the means thus indicated, the heel of the Slave Power is on my neck, and yours, and those of our children, and much more in the same strain.

The points of Mr. Clay's discourse which elicited applause were, in almost every instance, where allusion was made to violence as the best and only means of meeting the arrogance of the oppressing and insulting power.

His more homely words were for the Whigs. The attendance was large, quiet and manly; no clerical fawn seen in the crowd. He goes next to Davenport, Iowa. E. J.

ABOLITIONISM—BUI.

DEAR MARIAS: In my anti-slavery labors I find a great variety of anti-slavery abolitionists, including all the degrees of abolitionism that exist, from the professed anti-slavery slaveholder, up to the radical anti-slavery comecouter, who declares slavery to be a sin under all circumstances, and therefore should immediately be abolished. Now all who stand below this radical, uncompromising abolitionist, are known by a very small word, spelled thus—BUI—It. This word, though in common use by all speakers and writers, yet is a sure index of inferior abolitionism to me, whenever I find it after the word abolitionist; thus not long since I heard a Methodist Episcopal preacher say, while lecturing on slavery, "I am as much of an abolitionist as any man can be, but I do not think that it would do to liberate all the slaves at once." To call this teacher in Israel pro-slavery, is really insulting to his feelings, and he calls the man who makes the charge, *uncharitable*. Still if I was to give a true translation of such anti-slavery men and churches, I would do it thus. I am as much of an abolitionist as any. But I believe we had better hold on to some of our slaves, a while longer. The Methodist Episcopal Church is anti-slavery. But then she goes in for slavery, and slaveholding and slave-owning members by the thousands, and so with all other popular churches.—They are all anti-slavery. But—Well, dear Maria, would it not be well for those different denominations to hold a grand mass meeting in some central place, and unite, and for once truthfully

come on my brethren in discord. We'll bind Christ's image with a cord, And seal small ladies from the Lord, And raise them with the lash abhor!

To serve our Devilish union.

That away in the weight of years I live and tell as slave, somewhere But now, indeed, upon her. She has

Miscellaneous.

GROWTH OF THE UNION.

The census of 1850, as compiled by Mr. DeBow, develops some wonderful and interesting facts in regard to the rapid growth and extent of the United States. In 1791 the colonies contained a population of only 2,020,000 souls. In 1793 another estimate was made, and the result was a population of 2,500,000. In 1795 they report 2,800,000—being nearly 300,000 less than the present population of New York! In 1799, under the first census, the population was 3,929,227. There were then seven States and Territories; in 1810, twenty-two; in 1820, twenty-seven; in 1830, thirty-eight; in 1840, forty; in 1850, thirty-six. We have now thirty-nine, having added to the list Nebraska, Kansas, and Washington.

Our territorial extent, says Mr. DeBow, is nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as the whole of France, Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one and a half times as large as the Russian Empire in Europe; one-sixth less only than the area covered by the *fifty-nine or sixty* Empires, States and Republics in Europe; of equal extent with the Russian Empire, or that of Alexander, the father, which exceeded three millions of square miles. We have an ocean and gulf shore line of 12,600 miles, an island shore line 9,247 miles, a tidal flow of 11,213, and an inland river steamboat navigation of 47,355 miles.

The following statistics of the States and Territories, condensed from the valuable tables furnished by Mr. DeBow, will be found deeply interesting and instructive to many of our readers:—*See our*

ALABAMA.
Formed out of territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina and Georgia; admitted into the Union, December 14, 1819. White population 425,514; free colored, 24,269; slaves, 23,841; total, 473,624; number of square miles, 50,722; inhabitants to square mile, 15.21.

ARKANSAS.
Formed from territory ceded by France; admitted June 20, 1836. Whites, 162,189; free colored, 601; slaves, 47,100; total, 209,890; square miles, 58,108; inhabitants to square mile 4.02.

CALIFORNIA.
Formed from territory ceded by Mexico; admitted September 9, 1850. Whites, 91,635; free colored, 961; total, 92,596; square miles, 155,947; inhabitants to square mile, 9.49.

CAROLINA, NORTH.
One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States November 21, 1789. Whites, 553,028; free colored, 27,465; slaves, 288,748; total, 869,241; square miles, 45,900; to square miles, 19.1.

CAROLINA, SOUTH.
One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution, May 23, 1788. Whites, 274,563; free colored, 8,960; slaves, 384,084; total, 667,507; square miles, 28,800; to square miles, 23.87.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF.
Formed from territory ceded by Virginia and Maryland. Made seat of government July 16, 1790. Alexandria retroceded July 1846. Whites, 37,910; free colored, 10,935; slaves, 3,687; total, 52,532; square miles, 50; to square miles, 1053.74.

CONNECTICUT.
One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution January 9, 1788. Whites, 363,669; free colored, 7,695; total, 371,364; square miles, 4,790; to square mile, 78.06.

DELAWARE.
One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution December 7, 1787. Whites, 71,669; free colored, 18,003; slaves, 2,230; total, 91,902; square miles, 2,129; to square mile, 43.17.

FLORIDA.
Formed from territory ceded by Spain. Admitted March 3, 1845. Whites, 57,213; free colored, 932; slaves, 33,310; total, 91,455; square miles, 59,268; to square mile, 1.48.

GEORGIA.
One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution January 2, 1788. Whites, 521,573; free colored, 2,931; slaves, 581,682; total, 905,185; square miles, 58,000; to square mile, 15.62.

ILLINOIS.
Formed from territory ceded by Virginia. Admitted December 3, 1818. Whites, 246,034; free colored, 57,136; total, 303,170; square miles, 55,189; to square mile 15.37.

INDIANA.
Formed from territory ceded by Virginia. Admitted December 11, 1800. Whites, 997,034; free colored, 11,262; total, 1,008,296; square miles, 33,899; to square mile, 29.24.

IOWA.
Formed from part of the territory of Wisconsin. Admitted December 28, 1846. Whites, 191,881; free colored, 333; total, 192,214; square miles, 59,214; to square mile, 3.77.

KENTUCKY.
Formed from Virginia. Admitted June 1, 1792. Whites, 761,413; free colored, 10,011; slaves, 210,981; total, 982,405; square miles, 37,680; to square mile, 26.07.

LOUISIANA.
Formed from territory ceded by France. Admitted April 30, 1803. Whites, 245,901; free colored, 17,462; slaves, 234,000; total, 497,363; square miles, 41,440; to square mile, 12.52.

MAINE.
Formed from the territory of Massachusetts. Admitted March 15, 1820. Whites, 181,813; free colored, 1,366; total, 183,179; square miles, 35,000; to square mile, 16.66.

MARYLAND.
One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution, April 28, 1778. Whites, 417,943; free colored, 7,173; slaves 90,268; total, 515,384; square miles, 11,099; to square mile, 55.90.

MASSACHUSETTS.
One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution, February 6, 1788. Whites, 288,450; free colored, 9,931; total, 298,381; square miles, 7,250; to square mile, 17.17.

MICHIGAN.
Formed from territory ceded by Virginia. Admitted January 26, 1837. Whites, 295,071; free colored, 2,887; total, 297,958; square miles, 36,243; to square mile, 7.97.

MINNESOTA.
Formed from territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina. Admitted, January 11, 1857. Whites, 258,718; free colored, 930; slaves, 509,878; total, 669,526; square miles, 42,261; to square mile, 14.86.

MISSOURI.
Formed from territory ceded by France. Admitted August 10, 1820. Whites, 592,094; free colored, 2,678; slaves, 87,422; total, 682,194; square miles, 65,957; to square mile, 10.49.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution, June 21, 1778. Whites, 147,456; free colored, 529; total, 147,985; square miles, 8,030; to square mile, 39.6.

NEW JERSEY.
One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution, December 18, 1787. Whites, 465,569; free colored, 23,819; slaves, 230; total, 489,553; square miles, 6,951; to square mile, 71.46.

OHIO.
Formed from territory ceded by Virginia. Admitted November 23, 1802. Whites, 1,053,000; free colored, 25,279; total, 1,078,279; square miles, 22,964; to square mile 47.35.

THE DAY OF THE LORD.

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BY CHARLES KINGSLEY.

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The day of the Lord is at hand, at hand, The storm rolls up the sky, A nation sleeps on heaps of gold, All dreamers toss and sigh.

When the pain is sorest, the child is born, And the day is darkest before the morn, Of the day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, angels of God; Chivalry, Justice, and Truth: Come, for the Earth has grown toward and old; Come down, and renew us her youth!

Freedom, Self-sacrifice, Mercy and Love, Haste to the battle-field—stoop from above, To the day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, hounds of hell—Famine, and Plague, and War; Idleness, Bigotry, Cant and Misrule, Gather—and fall in the snare!

Hirelings and Mammonites—Pedants and Knaves, Crawl to the battle, or sneak to your grave, In the day of the Lord at hand.

Who would sit down and whine for a lost Age of Gold, While the Lord of all ages is here? True hearts will leap up at the trumpet of God, And those who can suffer, can dare.

Each past Age of God, was an Iron Age too, And the meekness of saints, may find stern work to do In the day of the Lord at hand.

A LITTLE CHILD AMONG LUNATICS.—A day or two ago a gentleman, whose official duties required him to visit a large asylum near this city devoted to the indigent insane, took with him a little boy some three years old, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect which the presence of the young visitor produced among the lunatics of every grade.

An unusual degree of quiet and order prevailed in every hall, and touching manifestations of the softening and subduing influence of childhood were exhibited by those who were ordinarily most uncontrollable. This was particularly the case with those who had passed the season of youth. One man, incurably insane, approached the little boy with a countenance for the moment full of gentleness and kindness, and with a polite gesture bade him a *steane*, being all that he had to give, and showed great satisfaction when it was accepted and borne as if it had been of value.

All most approached and shook hands with the infant, and so mild was their bearing that he did not for a moment hesitate, and, although ashamed at what was to him an unusual crowd, he cheerfully yielded his hand to all who desired it. But the most interesting scene was in the women's apartments. They were ready to devour the child with their eyes, and yet, when they observed that their crowding and volubility annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little and modulated their voices to a low and tender tone, as if they had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, inquired with tearful eyes, "Dear little fellow, is his mother living?"

An affirmative reply seemed to relieve her apprehensions, and her expression of interest assumed a more cheerful tone. The man who had been confined in cells, watched every movement of the boy, with intense interest, and some begged, by all the affection for their own offspring, which insanity in its worst form had not eradicated, to be permitted to hold the child, and to have passed the season of youth. They were ready to devour the child with their eyes, and yet, when they observed that their crowding and volubility annoyed him, instinctively withdrew a little and modulated their voices to a low and tender tone, as if they had long been strangers. One of the women, herself a mother, inquired with tearful eyes, "Dear little fellow, is his mother living?"

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